

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

WE are requested to give notice that a meeting of the Democratic Citizens of New Hanover County will be held at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 27th, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of deciding upon such course as the party of this County may think proper to pursue in view of the approaching Congressional Election on the first Thursday in August next.

A full attendance of Democrats is most earnestly solicited.

WE are requested to give notice that a Democratic Meeting will be held at Jacksonville, Onslow county, on the first Monday in May next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the District Convention to be held in Newbern, to nominate a candidate to represent the 2d Congressional District of this State in the next Congress.

One Year Hence.

About this time next year, the whole political world will be on the tip-toe of expectation, and when we say this we mean the whole American world, for a Presidential election seems to enlist the feelings of men, women and children—of persons lay and persons clerical—of natural persons and persons corporate.

The Democratic National Convention will be held at Charleston. We do not know that the exact time has been fixed upon, that being left to the decision of the Democratic National Committee. It will most probably commence its sessions in the first week in June. Not ten days earlier or later.

There are two classes of editors whose influence we are happy to see declining;—their day is over, and it ought to be. The blood and thunder, italic and capital letter style of thing, that brags to the last in the face of reason and common sense—that thinks it necessary to refer to every public man of the party opposed to it as the greatest villain unliving, as a rascal dangerous to society or a fool dangerous to himself, in passing away like a puff of smoke, or a semi-clerical rowdy like Brownlow may affect such a *spicy* style; or the rather more polished, but not less malignant Prentice may still hope to sneer down an opponent, but generally this sort of thing is confined to the most obscure and badly printed of village sheets, professionally weekly but really semi-occasional in their appearance. These form one class.

The other class is made up of the Dugald Dalgetty order of mercenaries, of which the New York Herald is the prototype, and, following humbly in the wake of the man of oblique vision, we find a number of disappointed aspirants—good Democrats in the hope of the spoils—men who are perfectly willing to see the party and the country both go to the devil, since neither appear willing to recognise the transcendent claims and abilities of these remarkable patriots.

Now, the reader of these papers—the unfortunate peruser of the diatribes of the village semi-occasional; of the effusions of the semi-clerical rowdy, the superannuated scold—the unprincipled Dalgetty or the disappointed patriot turned traitor, would be apt to suppose that the Democratic party was not buried dead, but buried; and that it ought to have been buried long before it was dead—that, in fact, it has not for years contained a sufficient number of honest men to save it from the awful fate that befell the doomed Cities of the Plain. These people would, perhaps, be surprised to learn that the question of the political world is—What course will this defunct and buried Democratic party pursue next year at Charleston? Who will be its nominee?

The nearer we approach the time for the assembling of the Democratic National Convention, the greater is the importance which the public mind attaches to the constitution of that body and to the course of action which it may pursue, and however the big capital and small italic semi-occasional, the shrewd Dalgetties and the disappointed patriots may whine or jeer or oblige, the Democratic party is still the party of the hour, and it is the only party that really deserves the name, and it is the only party that can conduct the government.

That we have fallen on rather troublous times, there can be no question. No matter what Mr. Buchanan's course might have been, it would have been attacked both North and South, and this too by persons claiming affinity with the Democratic party. The traitors and Dalgetties who did not get office or pelf, would have turned against him as they have done. The Filibusters at the South and the Protectionists at the North would alike have assailed him. In fact we see nothing that the South has to complain of, except it be a very modified opinion in favor of specific duties and incidental protection. His message contained no endorsement of any such heresy as a tariff for protection, save as an incident; nor did he insist upon even his recommendation, but would have been happy had Congress re-enacted the tariff of '46. Neither did Mr. Buchanan urge any point with reference to the Pacific Railroad; so that, practically, at least, his course on these points has been free from exception.

But Mr. Buchanan has been attacked by the friends of slavery and its opponents. He has been accused of transcending his constitutional powers and of failing in the exercise of those powers. It has been required of him to carry out with a high hand a certain course of foreign policy, yet the factions who take exception against his alleged failure to do so, are those who refuse to grant him even the most necessary powers and indispensable means.

Now, it is not to be disguised that these things have operated injuriously to the Democratic party for the time being, but it would be a great mistake to think that temporary confusion must end in irretrievable ruin, or that the mission of the Democratic party was already fulfilled and its day past. One part of its mission will be to put down the traitors and factionists that have been disturbing its peace. It owes a duty to itself, and a part of that duty is to show to the biggest and proudest men in its own ranks or the ranks of any other organization, that the National Democracy is bigger and stronger than any or all of them put together. It must show that it will submit to no dictation, and tolerate no trickery. It is for it to command and for the biggest as well as the slightest giant to obey.

One year hence, and the preliminary canvass—the canvass for the Democratic nomination, will be in full blast. All sorts of arguments and considerations will be urged by the friends of particular aspirants. But there is one class of motives that we trust will never be appealed to—one course of conduct that will never be adopted.—We do hope that we will hear no such thing said or hinted as that unless such or such a gentleman is taken up or may be disaffected, or he may do this thing or that thing. Never let it be said that the Democratic party is so poor that it is dependent on one man or one dozen men. Why, good Democrats are plenty.—The very youngest staff in the galaxy of States—our youthful sister Oregon, can furnish us one who can't be beat.—Gen. LANE—a native North Carolinian—a pioneer of the Mississippi Valley—a statesman and a soldier, who comes to represent the distant shores of the far-off Pacific. General LANE is able, brave, patriotic, national, constitutional. Why, when men like him can be found, even away in the wilds of Oregon, should the Democratic party submit to any threats or any dictation? The Democratic party will select a man for itself—and elect him, too.

National Honor and Popular Feeling.

A suspicion of having coldly defended, if not actually sacrificed the national honor of Great Britain by the reply to the French demand for the enactment of a conspiracy law in the interests of the French Emperor, hurried the supposed to be invincible Palmerston administration from power, and brought in the *quasi* conservative Cabinet of the Earl of Derby. That defence of national honor was a development of popular feeling, an evidence of the progress of the Democratic element, because the demand to which the Palmerston government made too tame a reply emanated from a potentate who had crushed out liberty in his own country, and his request if acceded to would have been in restraint of liberty in England.

When Palmerston went out, somebody else must go in, and the Earl of Derby became prime minister. Although a "Tory or Conservative," as the modern phrase goes, he avowed no Tory policy, if indeed, he avowed any policy at all. However, there was one question that must be met, and however much or long it might be evaded or postponed in times of public commotion, it still was bound to reappear with greater strength, and more imperative demand for a solution.

That constantly recurring question has its origin in, and gains its strength from, the growth of the popular element in England. That question is that of Parliamentary reform—how much power shall be given to the people? To what extent shall the basis of representation in the House of Commons be enlarged? Who shall enjoy the elective franchise?

Now this question the Derby administration failed to answer satisfactorily. The measure of reform introduced by Mr. Disraeli was not up to the requirements of the times, and Lord John Russell, watching his own chances, offered certain resolutions by way of amendment or substitute, and the passage of Russell's resolutions being made a test question, the ministry was defeated by a majority of 39. In this case the usage, which amounts to a law, requires either that the ministry should resign or Parliament be dissolved, to see if the constituencies will send back a majority for or against the administration. Of course, if the administration obtains a majority of the new House of Commons, it can go on; if not it must resign.

Lord Derby will not advise a dissolution for two reasons,—the first being, that he could not hope to gain anything by it, as the new House would probably return a larger majority against him than that in the present House; and the second is, that the Queen would not easily yield to such advice.

Benito Juarez.

When in 1819 Hernando Cortez took his first step towards the conquest of what has since been known as Mexico, he found that country inhabited by different tribes and peoples; but paramount among these was the nation or tribe of the Aztecs, whose seat of power was then in Tenochtitlan, near the site of the present City of Mexico. In the ancient Aztec City were situated the veritable "Halls of the Montezumas," in which our volunteers were to "revel" during the Mexican war—that is to say, figuratively.

Nearly three centuries and a half have now passed away, and with them the dominion of the Aztecs and their Spanish conquerors. The "Halls of the Montezumas" are too far forgotten to be mentioned without ridicule even by the most inflated of stump orators.—The race of the conquistadors—the blood of Cortez and Cordova has sunk so low that none will do it reverence, the wrongs of centuries are bringing their retribution and the degraded Aztec and Castilian call for help upon Benito Juarez, a pure Indian of the aboriginal race, no Aztec, no Castilian, but a descendant of one of the subject tribes, and the government of this man is acknowledged by that of the great "Anglo-Saxon" republican confederacy, whose "wise men of the East" prate so much about their Saxonism and attempt to ignore the Celtic and Romanic elements in their own national life and civilization.

We trust that the new government of Mexico may succeed in fully establishing itself, and in establishing and maintaining some tolerably fair rule—some rule of law and justice, instead of that of force and fraud, which has so long obtained among our southern neighbors. We must confess, however, that our trust is rather a weak one. The antagonism of race is hard to overcome.—The Spanish and their descendants in Mexico, although they have lost the prowess and the energy that once made them formidable, still abate not one jot or one tittle of the insane pride of their palmist days, and will not rest quiet under the rule of the race they once conquered and abused.

We hear a good deal about the Church party in Mexico. We neither think that the *curias* of this party, as well as of nearly every other party in Mexico, can be best understood by a reference to this antagonism of races. The higher clergy are, we think, generally Europeans, men of pure white race, whose sympathies are rather with the Spanish and their descendants than with the Indians. We mean of course their sympathies on matters of government. A good many of the secular clergy—the rural priests belonging to no monastic order, side with the popular cause, and with few changes or exceptions this will generally be found identical with that of the aborigines and their descendants, people who do not lack intellect, but are sadly deficient in education.

Hit Us Again.

The Fayetteville *Observer* is welcome to blow us up just as much as it pleases about our want of Hotel accommodations. It serves the town of Wilmington right to be blown up, and we have bragged so much, and with such fair reason, too, of our go-ahead-attentiveness in other respects, that it is a good thing that we should be kept wide-awake to our defects in this respect. But we are not going to fail in this enterprise. The hotel is going to be built—see if it don't; and those least favorable to it will become its warmest friends. We should not wonder if the Editors of the *Observer* should really be converted and be made to like something down this way.

Henry W. Miller, Esq.

We are pleased to learn that this distinguished gentleman has been invited to deliver his lecture on "The Eighteenth Century," in this place on Tuesday, May 3d. We are also happy to be able to state that Mr. Miller has kindly consented to do so. The proceeds to be devoted to the Mount Vernon purchase.

This production is said to be worthy of Mr. Miller's high reputation—one of his happiest efforts; replete with eloquence, imagery and strong sense, and withal possessing that fire and earnestness both in matter and delivery, the absence of which marred the effectiveness of Mr. Everett's very finished oration.

The Sickles Case.

The Judge having decided to admit testimony in evidence of adultery between Key and Mrs. Sickles, several witnesses were examined, tracing them to the House in 15th Street, recording the meetings there, and other matters, leaving no sort of doubt, if any had existed of the fact. The details become no better as the trial progresses. It does not show well generally.

WE have from Mr. Kelley, Market Street, Godley's Lady's Book for May. It is very handsomely illustrated with fashion plates, embroidery etc., etc., and is evidently a "Lady's Book." Its literary articles are pure in tone, if not always of the highest order are generally good.

THE Jury in the case of the younger Simmons, tried at the Brunswick Court this week, on a charge of murder, returned last night at eleven o'clock with a verdict of guilty. We understand that an appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court.

Daily Journal of yesterday.

The Bay Line.

We are pleased to see that the Bay Line has so promptly supplied the place of the "North Carolina" by the swift and commodious steamer Adelaide, a noble vessel, every way worthy to be the mate of the Louisiana, than which there is no finer steamer anywhere.

We know of no pleasanter arrangement for the traveler going North, to New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, than that which the line of steamers on the Chesapeake Bay affords. You can leave here in the morning—get into Portsmouth a little before supper-time—get a good wash, and feel all right by the time the supper-bell of the boats rings—get a good supper—smoke a good cigar if you are alone, or look at the stars and the "briny waves" in company, if you have company, until you feel sleepy, and then go to bed and sleep until morning, when you will find yourself approaching Baltimore without loss of sleep or any other inconvenience.

By the way, we notice that J. C. Lumsden, Esq., formerly agent for Adams' Express, is acting as the Agent of the Bay Line in Wilmington. Mr. Lumsden is courteous and obliging, and will take pleasure in giving all necessary information. We think the line has made a fortunate selection.

WE see it stated that Messrs. Sinclair & Pearce of the North Carolina, propose to issue a daily paper in Fayetteville, commencing its publication in May.—We do not see the prospectus in the *Carolinian*, neither have we been favored with a copy, but this does not prevent our wishing the utmost success to the new enterprise. We trust that Messrs. Sinclair & Pearce will reap a rich reward for their energy.

MR. EVERETT'S ORATION AT RALEIGH.—The proceeds of Mr. Everett's Washington Oration at Raleigh are stated to have been \$531.

Further Details per Steamship Europa.

The British Ministry Out-Voted on the Reform Bill.—Anticipated Resignation of the Cabinet.—Reform Bill at Glasgow.—The Peace Congress.

The steamer Europa, from Liverpool, with dates to the 2d instant, arrived at New York yesterday morning, and from our files, received last night, we make the following summary.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.—According to reliable intelligence the Austrian government has refused Baden-Baden as the seat of the proposed Congress.

The French government leaves the choice of the town to Austria, reserving only the condition that it must be in communication with Paris by railway and telegraph. It was decided that Piedmont would not be admitted as a great power, but on conditions similar to the other Italian States.

Count Cavour has returned to Turin. It was said that he had secured the object of his visit to Napoleon. The report is true, and that the Duke of Tuscany has published a new manifesto, but its contents are not yet known.

ENGLAND.—The departure of Prince Albert from Galway had been postponed till the 9th inst. The House of Commons divided on the reform bill on the morning of the first inst., the vote standing 291 for a second reading and 330 for Lord Russell's resolution. A majority against the government of 39 votes. As the numbers were announced, the House rang a triumphant shout from the opposition benches. Lord Derby in the House of Lords said that the cabinet were considering what course to adopt. He had an interview with the Queen, but nothing definite was resolved on. He would announce their determination on the 4th.

The resignation of the cabinet was generally anticipated. The London Times says that Lord Derby, before going out of office, will recommend to the Queen certain gentlemen of his own party for elevation to the peerage.—They are Sir Charles Morgan, Col. George Wyndham and Mr. Egerton.

The second Irish sedition trial at Tralee had resulted in the conviction of the prisoner and his sentence to ten years' penal servitude. The Belfast trials had been concluded and the jury were, at last, acquitted, locked up, being unable to agree. On the 30th ult., three inches of snow fell in the city of London.

Quite a serious riot had occurred at Galway, Ireland, between Protestants and Catholics. It originated at a lecture delivered by Signor Guazzini, an Italian Protestant. The lecturer was compelled to take refuge in the police barracks to save his life, after being booed and severely pelted with stones and other missiles. Several other persons were more or less injured before the police succeeded in dispersing the mob.

FRANCE.—Military preparations in France and the other States involved in the pending difficulties continued.

The Paris Bourse closed firmly at 56 1/2, an advance of 1/2.

TURKEY.—The journals confirm the statement that twelve battalions and eighty caucuses have been dispatched to Schumla, and that another division will follow. Letters asserting that Count Lalloué, the French secretary to the French Embassy, demanded a peremptory answer from the Vizier in reference to the threatening movement of troops towards the Principality, and that the Grand Vizier gave him an evasive answer.

The Grand Vizier is very ill, and his retirement is anticipated.

The Next European Steamer.

ST. JOHNS, April 18.—A steamer, supposed to have been the Fulton, from Southampton for New York, with dates to the 6th inst., passed Cape Race on Sunday at 10 o'clock A. M. She will be due in New York on Thursday.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.—The extensive variety store of Peck & Co., on Main street, was destroyed by fire last night, involving a loss of \$95,000, of which \$52,500 was covered by insurance. The adjoining store of Enders & Co., was damaged to the extent of \$10,000—fully insured.

The Overland Mail to Denver City.

LEAVENWORTH, April 18.—The first overland express, consisting of two passenger coaches, left here this morning for Denver City. The trip will occupy from ten to twelve days. The company carries the mail, and their enterprise will place us in direct and reliable communication with the mineral region, and afford in a short time conclusive information touching the value of the gold deposit reported in that region. Small amounts of dust were received yesterday.

Letter from Venezuela.

Breaking out of another Revolution.—The Government Troops Surprised and Attacked.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16th.—Private advices from Puerto Cabello, March 25th, state that the government troops stationed at Paito, a short distance from that place, were surprised and attacked by the revolutionary forces from Coro, under the command of Generals Zamora and Zulo. The government troops numbered about four hundred, and after a few hours' fighting, during which about a dozen on each side were either killed or wounded, they were dispersed, and took the road to Valencia in order to obtain reinforcements.

The revolutionary party, numbering about seven hundred men, retired upon Moron, a small village three leagues the other side of Paito. The government forces at Puerto Cabello numbered about three hundred men, and they expect reinforcements from Salguano and Coro daily. The latter place is in possession of the government forces, and it is expected they will send out troops to attack the revolutionists in the near, while the troops from Puerto Cabello, with reinforcements from Valencia and the other places will march against them. It is expected that the revolutionists will thus soon be put down.

Business is entirely paralyzed, and will remain so until the affair is terminated or removed to another neighborhood.

Surrender of a U. S. Force to Indians.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—Accounts from New Orleans to the 15th inst. state that Capt. Ford's company of forty-seven men surrendered to eight hundred Indians at Fort Texas Ford. Four men cut their way through the enemy. The excitement is great among those residing on the frontiers.

FARMER'S BANK OF N. C.—This bank announces that it is now prepared to receive at its Office in Greensboro, the issue of the Bank payable at Elizabeth City, and give sight exchange on New York for the same.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—The overland California mail of the 26th ult. has arrived. News unimportant. The State finances were a flourishing condition, there being upward of \$800,000 in the treasury.

The mining news from California and British Columbia was favorable.

The news of the admission of Oregon into the Union reached Portland on the 15th ult.

BY TELEGRAPH.

One Week Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE

STEAMSHIP ADALIA.

HALIFAX, (N. S.) April 20th, 1859.

The steamship Adalia arrived here this morning, with one week later from Europe, her dates being to the 9th inst. We give the markets:

LIVERPOOL, April 9th, 1859.

Cotton—All qualities have declined 1-16d. per lb.—Lower qualities have declined more. The market closed firm at 7 3/4d. for Middling Orleans.

Breadstuffs very dull. Provisions firm. Consols for money closed at 95.

FURTHER AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS BY THE ADALIA.

HALIFAX, (N. S.) April 21, 1859.

We give further details by the Steamship Adalia, which brings dates up to Saturday, the 9th inst., inclusive. It will be seen that her advices are highly important.

Dissolution of the British Parliament.—Strong Prospects of War.

The Earl of Derby has announced in the House of Lords that the Cabinet would dissolve Parliament, and put the question of suffrage before the whole country.

The Earl of Malmesbury's remarks on Friday are construed into an expression of hopelessness of the maintenance of peace.—Consols declined a quarter of one per cent. on Saturday afternoon.

A feeling pervades the French Foreign Office that war was inevitable. France is concentrating an immense fleet at Toulon, and the French Mercantile Marine are hastening home from the Adriatic.

It is reported that Austria will require Piedmont to disarm before she goes into a peace congress, she herself in the meantime pouring troops into Lombardy and Venice. France is equally active. Twenty-five thousand men are en route for Lyons. The Paris Bourse declined one per cent. in the two days preceding the sailing of the Steamer.

LIVERPOOL, April 9th, 1859.

Cotton.—Sales of the week 39,000 bales. On Speculation 2,500, and Export 4,000 bales, all qualities slightly declined—lower qualities declined most, say 1-16d. Various Liverpool Circulars say 1-16d. to 1-18d! at the close on Saturday, with a declining tendency and buyers demand a reduction on previous prices.

Fair Orleans..... 8 3/4d.
Middling Orleans..... 7 3/4d.
Fair Uplands..... 7 3/4d.
Middling do..... 7 1-16d.

Stock in port 370,000 bales, of which 310,000 are American.

Flour dull and sales unimportant.

Wheat dull and no quotations given.

Corn steady; white 7s. 2d. a 7s. 4d., yellow 5s. 8d. a 5s. 11d.

Provisions are firm.

Sugars are firm and all qualities have slightly advanced.

Rice steady.

Rosin.—The market for Common Rosin is dull at 4s. 6d. Medium qualities are active at 6s. 6d. a 11s.—Fine 13s. 9d.

Spirits Turpentine steady at 41s.

Consols for money opened on Saturday at 95 and closed at 94 1/2.

The Sickles Trial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19th, 1859.—A. M. The Sickles' trial was continued yesterday. The Judge admitted the evidence of adultery on the ground that it was proper for the Jury to know what the warring of the husband meant.

The regular and petit juries have been dismissed for a fortnight, the Judge believing that that time will be consumed in the trial of the present case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20th, 1859.—A. M. Yesterday, Sickles' two coaches testified to frequent clandestine rides and solitary walks of Key and Mrs. Sickles in various cemeteries, and to Key's taking every opportunity in Sickles' absence to visit Madam, staying sometimes till after midnight.

Cuba.

Latest advices from Cuba represent all quiet. Sugars dull.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, April 21st, 1859. The Cotton market closed dull on yesterday. The quotations are nominal.

Flour has declined 5 cents per barrel on State brands; on other brands the market was generally unchanged.

Wheat closed with a declining tendency.

Corn dull and all qualities slightly declined.

Spirits Turpentine closed steady.

Rosin dull.

Rice firm for prime quality. Common qualities are lower, 3 1/2 a 4 1/2 cents per lb.

Weather Reports.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 21, 1859. Office Magnetic Telegraph Co. 7 O'Clock 30 M. A. M.

New York, clear and cool.

Philadelphia, Pa., clear and cool.

Baltimore, " " " "

Washington, D. C., " " " "

Petersburg, Va., clear and cool; Thermometer 54.

Richmond, " clear " " "

Norfolk, " Wind South West; Thermometer 60.

Weldon, N. C., fair and warm.

Goldsboro, " cloudy " " "

Balsize, N. C., clear; Thermometer 56.

Kingville, S. C., clear and cool.

Columbia, " " " " "

Charleston, " clear; wind S.; Thermometer 67.

Augusta, Ga., clear and pleasant.

Savannah, " clear; Thermometer 67; wind S. W.

Macon, " clear and pleasant.

Columbus, Ala., clear.

Montgomery, Ala., clear.

Lower Peach Tree, Ala., cloudy.

Prairie Bluff, " " " "

Mobile, Ala., clear and warm; Thermometer 70.

Gainsville, Miss., clear and warm.

New Orleans, La., clear—wind S.; Thermometer 69.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The amendment to the Cass-Irisarri treaty provides that the United States shall engage to use due vigilance and all lawful means to prevent the organization of hostile parties in this country intended for the invasion of Nicaragua.

While some prominent gentlemen look upon this as a reflection on our good faith in carrying out the neutrality laws, and as unnecessary, others are disposed to regard the ratification as an evidence of the disposition of Nicaragua to cultivate friendly relations. Slight as is the amendment, it is not certain it will be acceptable to the administration, which has not yet given it due consideration.

With regard to the efforts of the British authorities to remove the obstacles to the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, the present appearances, if not assurances, are such as not to change the belief that there will be a favorable solution of the question.

It has heretofore been confidently stated that the Paraguay fleet had been ordered to Central America, but such does not now seem to be probable, although several of the vessels will be sent to the Gulf when they shall again be put in commission. It is considered that there is a sufficient force in Central America for all practical purposes.

The Northern Methodist Church on Slavery.

NEW HAVEN, April 19.—The eastern annual conference of the Methodist Church, in session here, Bishop Jones presiding, passed a resolution almost unanimously that slaveholding is a sin, and that the word "slaveholding" should be inserted in the general rules of the church.

It was the brass warning-pan comfortably put to bed.

"Betty! Betty!" said Ponsonby in an under tone, "tell the porter to bring my baggage to No. Forty-two. I have a capital, Betty!" roared Ponsonby, as he saw the cause of the mild one's terror.

It was the brass warning-pan comfortably put to bed.

The Haunted Room.

BY MARK LAMON.

"Why, Betty, if there isn't Mr. Ponsonby at the door with his baggage, I'll be whipped!" cried the head waiter at the hotel, on the evening preceding the regatta.

"Mr. Ponsonby, you don't say so! and I'd given him up, and just put that weak-minded gent as come at ten o'clock in Forty-two—Mr. Ponson

Sixth Congressional District.
The Democratic Convention for the Sixth Congressional district of North Carolina, which met at Winston, Forsyth County, on the 12th instant, re-nominated the present incumbent, Hon. A. M. Scales, by acclamation. R. L. Patterson, Esq., of Forsyth, having introduced the following resolution which passed unanimously:

Resolved, That we the delegates from the counties composing the 6th Congressional District of North Carolina, in Democratic Convention assembled, still adhering to the time honored principles of our creed, endorse the course of our able and talented Representative, the Hon. A. M. Scales, and tender him our thanks for the eminently satisfactory manner in which he has discharged his duties, and we hereby re-nominate him as our candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States, and we pledge to him a renewal of our confidence and support.

The "Opposition" Convention which met at Winston on the same day, nominated Gen. J. M. Leach, of Davidson, throwing poor Puryear overboard. Scales had floored the Col. so badly, that his party friends were afraid to risk him again, so they took up the Gen.

We can assure our contemporaries of the Fayetteville *Carolinian*, that we have no sort of desire to prolong the discussion of the Convention question. Let them review the history of the matter and they will see that we did not commence it—that we did not give occasion for any of the apparent bitterness which has crept into it—that, perhaps, had they fully examined our position before attacking it, they would have been saved all the trouble of such a controversy or discussion, and we the painful necessity of replying in a tone which we never willingly adopt towards a political opponent, much less towards those whom we were and are anxious to regard as friends and co-operators. Our replies have in all cases been to the articles of the *Carolinian*, and drawn out by these articles. We commend the rule avowed by the *Carolinian*, never to deal in matters of a personal nature. It is a good and a wise rule. If they will simply take our words hereafter according to their obvious meaning, and believe us to be plain, good-natured, straightforward Democrats, with no ulterior ends to serve, they will be much nearer the mark than they have recently been, and our relations will then be as we honestly and sincerely desire them to be—perfectly friendly and cordial.

Interesting Letters.

The Washington *Constitution* of yesterday, received here this morning contains a very interesting letter from Commissioner Bowlin to the President of the United States. It is dated "Paraguay Commission, Asuncion, Feb. 11th, 1859," and gives an account of the several steps taken by the commission and of their final result. It would appear from this letter, that on the first arrival of the United States expedition in the waters of the La Plata, the feeling of the several States on the banks of that great system of rivers was one of mingled hostility and apprehension. The Commissioner found this case at Montevideo, the Capital of Uruguay, but after having obtained an interview with the President, and explained matters to him the state of things changed.

At Parana, the Capital of the Argentine Confederation, the Commissioner met Gen. Urquiza, the President of the Confederation, who offered his mediation, which Mr. Bowlin could not accept, but expressed a willingness to avail himself of Gen. Urquiza's friendly offices.

The U. S. Commissioner arrived at Asuncion on the 24th January—found the Paraguayans cold and distant—addressed himself to the Secretary of State and arranged for an interview with the President—had a very pleasant interview with Lopez, who was very polite—Commissioner was also very polite, and Lopez was very much flattered by the politeness of the Commissioner. The President and the Commissioner met from day to day and arranged things in a friendly manner. By the settlement agreed upon, we make a new treaty with changes liberalizing it, a Convention to settle the Company's claim, ten thousand dollars to the family of the soldier killed on the Water-Weir, receive a satisfactory letter of regrets and apology for this affair, and the treatment of the government agents, with full permission to explore the rivers.

All the close of the meeting, Lopez made the Commissioner a little speech, thanking him for his courtesy—spoke of Paraguay standing alone, and he (Lopez) traduced by foreign ministers, who created the difficulties by withholding from him the respect due to his position. Lopez at the first ceremonial interview, met Mr. Bowlin, with his *chapeau* under his arm, and not on his head as had been represented to be his custom.

All the talk about the wealth, power or formidable preparation of the Dictator of Paraguay, is, of course, fabulous. The people were much alarmed at our expedition, and much relieved when peace was made. The State is a small one, claiming some six hundred thousand inhabitants and having scarcely four hundred thousand, and they nearly all Indians of the Guarani race, civilized under the rigid rule of the Jesuits. They are neither an industrious nor a warlike people. Their freedom from revolutions has given them a greater apparent prosperity than their neighbors—their country is fertile, their climate delightful and their own dispositions light hearted and indolent, and they seem to enjoy themselves.

Mexico.

There are few things that show the state of things in Mexico more plainly, or exhibit the decline of the Spanish race there so forcibly as a glance at the present leaders of the "liberal" party in that country. Alvarez, the old Chief of the Southern Pacific coast of the republic is a pinto, that is to say, he is about as near to being a pure Indian as a man can be with any mixed blood at all in his veins, and his forces are nearly all Indians. Juarez, to whom some of our enthusiastic believers in the "virtue of liberty and independence" of proclamations look for the salvation of Mexico, is perhaps less of a white man than old Alvarez himself.

With a mosaic population, variegated like the leaves of autumn, or rather like different shades of brown sugar and black molasses candy—with the old jealousies of race hardly softened by this queer conglomeration, while all unity of feeling or of action is necessarily impossible, we really cannot share those hopes for the regeneration of Mexico, which some of our people seem honestly to entertain.

A gallery of *fac-similes* of Mexican "statesmen" and "generals" would be a queer study for the naturalist, Caucasian, and African, and Aztec, and Apache, and all manner of wild and civilized races mixed up beyond the power of mortal man to classify, or understand, and this is to make a nation, and these people are to be its sages and its heroes!

Court this week at Smithville, His Honor Judge Heath presiding. The trial of the younger Simmons on a charge of murder is the only capital case that we know of. The older Simmons, who was convicted here last Fall, but whose case an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, we presume be sentenced at the term of the Superior Court for this County, to commence next week, the Supreme Court having affirmed the action of the Court below and refused to grant a new trial.

The receipts from Mr. Everett's oration at Newbern, the Progress says, cannot fall under \$600.—The citizens of Charlotte have appointed a committee to request Mr. E. to deliver his oration in their thriving town.

The Sickles Trial progresses slowly. On Wednesday, the ninth day, Miss Octavia Ridgely a visitor at Mr. Sickles house was examined for the purpose of showing the State of mind of the defendant immediately previous to the killing of Key. Sickles was evidently very much affected. Bridget Duffy was recalled by the defence to testify mainly with regard to the waiving of a handkerchief by Key, which the defence says was done as a signal to Mrs. Sickles, but which the prosecution contends was done at a dog which came out of Mr. Sickles house and fawned on Mr. Key. Bridget's testimony goes to show that the dog had nothing to do with the handkerchief waving.

The evidence on Thursday was of the same general character as that previously offered for the defence. A Mr. Woodbridge testified to Sickles' state of mind before the shooting of Key—to Key's waving a handkerchief, apparently as a signal to Mrs. Sickles, etc.

Witness had made a communication to Mr. Sickles on the day preceding the death of Mr. Key. Mr. Ould objected to this being admitted as testimony. Some argument ensued between Mr. Stanton, one of the lawyers for the defence, replied to Mr. Ould with much vehemence. He accused Mr. Ould, the District Attorney, of having his hands imbrued in blood, and of remorselessly hunting a man down in a spirit of vengeance. Mr. Ould retorted with considerable bitterness. He spoke of Mr. Stanton's resorting to the contemptible rant of tragedy parlors, and as acting like a bully and a bruiser. But he (Mr. Ould) scorned a man, who would come here to get into personal collisions. Some of the counsel for the defence are here as tragedians, some as comedians, and some as walking gentlemen of the company.

Mr. Stanton arose and spoke very warmly. He said he would not reply to the observations of the opposite counsel, and he concluded by saying that he scorned his acquaintance after the exhibition he had made. There was some applause and great excitement among the crowd. When Mr. Stanton sat down, he was quivering in every limb with passion. Mr. Ould left the Court room at the end of half an hour, and a challenge is expected.

Mr. Carlisle continued the argument on behalf of the prosecution. The Judge ruled against the admission of the testimony. The defence must prove that the prisoner was insane, and not say that he was not mad he ought to have been.

John Keller, Jeremiah Boyd, A. Young, Charles E. Bacon, S. S. Parker, William Ratner, Frederick Wilson, T. J. Brown, and Jacob Wagner were examined. They nearly all testify to the habit of making signals by Key, and that these signals or handkerchief wavings were similar to those on the Sunday of his death, which it is alleged, being seen by Sickles, operated with other things to stir him up to that point of frenzy that resulted in his killing Key.

There was also some testimony about the house in Fifth street, but the precise object we cannot quite make out.

The case was continued on Saturday, a large portion of the time being taken up by the arguments of counsel as to the admissibility of testimony.—The argument was postponed to admit of the Court taking some official notice of the death of the Hon. Geo. M. Bibb, which took place on the 14th instant. Mr. Bibb had formerly filled the positions of Chancellor of the State of Kentucky, of a Senator in Congress, and a Cabinet Minister, and was distinguished by the possession of all the qualities that eminently fitted him to discharge acceptably the duties of these positions.

The Austrian possessions in Italy contain a population little if at all exceeding five millions of people, and yet she has an army there computed at two hundred and twenty thousand men of all arms; her positions are strengthened by fortifications at every important point, and these fortifications bristle with cannon. The area of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, being the Austrian possessions in Italy, is stated at 17,511 square miles, while that of North Carolina is estimated at 50,704 square miles, or three times greater than the Austrian dominions in Italy about which so much talk is made.—No wonder that the people groan under a rule that requires for its maintenance such a force as this, being one to every twenty-two of population, including men, women and children, a proportion greater than has ever before prevailed in the history of any civilized country.—It can hardly be looked upon as surprising that Piedmont looks upon this terrible array of men as a menace to her independence, or that she should like to come to some other arrangement. With all the talk of peace it is hard to see how this state of things can continue, or how warlike preparations should go on as they are still going without resulting in some outbreak at an early day.

Cuba.
There are certainly as many false rumors about Cuba as about any other place of its size on earth, and we cannot but think that the reported insurrection there now, is a complete "fizzle." Indeed, we must hope so, for, with the scanty means in possession of the Cubans, they could make no successful head against the military preparation with which Spain guards her supremacy in the island, and the attempt if made, can only result in public executions, or private murders, confiscations and ruin.

That the power of the United States, if fully put forth, would be sufficient to take Cuba with ease, we have no doubt. Volunteers would flock to the standard, vessels would be on hand and arms ready, but the half-breed colonists of Cuba will never break the Spanish rule by their own exertions, and if a few Americans go over to assist them, they will most certainly go to their death.

Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.
We learn that the receipts and expenditures of the above Road for the six months ending March 31st, 1859, have been as follows:

Gross Receipts.....	\$256,845 48
Expenses.....	106,482 77
Net Receipts.....	\$150,362 71
For the same time last year:	
Gross Receipts.....	\$237,675 01
Expenses.....	113,697 99
Net Receipts.....	\$123,977 02

This comparison exhibits a difference in favor of this year, or rather of the first six months of this fiscal year, of \$26,385 69 in net receipt. The amount of Cotton carried these last six months is 5,000 bales in excess of the amount carried during the corresponding six months of last year.

ALL GONE.—The Asheville News says that "the recent cold weather and heavy frosts have cut off our fruit prospects almost entirely. There may be some apples, but peaches are not to be hoped for." We do not think that any such amount of injury has been done this side of the mountains, certainly not in the Eastern or central portions of the State.

THE NETT PROCEEDS.—We learn that R. H. Cowan, Esq., on behalf of a Committee appointed by the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association, has transmitted to Mr. Everett a draft for \$1,091.80, being the proceeds from the delivery of Mr. E.'s Oration at Thalian Hall on Monday night. We think this is fair, not to say liberal. From one to two hundred who were unable to obtain seats in the parquette or dress circle, went away.

Literary Board.
The members of the above Board will meet in the city of Raleigh on the 3d day of May next. His Excellency, the Governor, is, *ex officio*, the President of the Board. Fast men, like fast rivers, are generally the shallowest.

For the Journal.
The Cotton Crop of Edgecombe County, in the year 1858.

The question is often asked, How many bales of Cotton does Edgecombe County produce? For the purpose of ascertaining, a number of intelligent gentlemen were requested to make out lists of the owners of cotton gins in each precinct, and to compute the number of bales from the number of gins, and the amount of the growth of the county in 1858 did he put up, and to report each gin in each precinct in writing.

The following is the result of each precinct:

Manor's.....	2,796 bales.	Barfield.....	102 bales.
Cherry's.....	1,788	Gay's.....	775
Holdy Grove.....	1,590	Town Creek.....	1,062
Edwards.....	2,103	Rocky Mount.....	1,172
Hickory Fork.....	250	Pender's.....	391
Cumtice.....	1,655	Tawboro'.....	957
Sparta.....	1,174	Armstrong's.....	254

Total.....17,698 bales.
The census of 1840 gives the crop at 15,000 bales; 1850, 3,097 bales; but in the year 1858 we make 17,698 bales, averaging 400 pounds. Those who are familiar with the agriculture of the county express a confident belief that the crop at no distant day will be more than doubled. Large tracts of first class land have their native forest growth, and others that have been exhausted have not yet been renovated by the hand of improvement.

A considerable part of the country east of Fishing Creek and Tar River a few years ago was covered with a swamp waste, interspersed here and there with oak ridges and islands. This is now drained by fourteen leading canals, (four of them to be finished during the present year) varying from ten to twenty feet in width, and from three and a half to five feet deep, and about four to five miles in length. One of them is three miles long, thirty feet wide and three and a half feet deep; another seven miles long, twenty feet wide and four feet deep; the most usual size is fifteen feet wide and four feet deep. Much of this country is covered with its original forest growth; now the drainage is nearly completed, the canals will yield greater rapidly.

Last year it produced 4,043 bales of cotton; some of our most intelligent and skillful planters have expressed the opinion that it can be made to produce three or four times the amount of the last crop.

Between Tar River and Fishing Creek much valuable land remains to be brought into cultivation, and no doubt exists as to the capacity of this part of the county to double its crop. On the South and West side of Tar River, by far the largest part of the creek, river and swamp lands have been brought into cultivation, and some neighborhoods in a very high state of improvement; in this part of the county are tracts of prime lands, well supplied with muck and marl, which, applied in sufficient quantity to the soil, gives good crops of cotton, both in quantity and quality. There are also large districts of wet, flat prairie lands with a clay subsoil of equal value when drained and treated in like manner.

A stiff clay underlying the clay subsoil requires much labor to open the necessary ditches, and in consequence of the winter freezing, more to keep them in good repair. During the present year one of our best and most enterprising planters has introduced on a river plantation the system of giving the land a drainage of five inches of perfect success. If a like success had in the wet flat clay subsoil prairie lands, a vast deal will be added to the cotton growing capacity of the lands of the county; so much that I will not venture an estimate of the quantity that would be increased by such a system of drainage.

In the year 1858 many of our best planters made a supply of provision, and from eight to nine bales of cotton to the land. Other sections of Eastern North Carolina, with the same system of cultivation and manuring, will do as well as Edgecombe. Why then emigrate to the newer States to make cotton? They in their turn will be exhausted and require manure; then we shall have the advantage of them; our crop requiring less time for cultivation and manuring, will require less time for maturing.

EDGECOMBE.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting in Columbus.
Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of the Democracy of Columbus county was held at the Court House in Whiteville, on the 13th inst., and on motion of J. B. Stanly, Marmaduke Powell, Esq., was called upon to act as chairman of the meeting.

The chairman then stated, in a few pertinent remarks, that the meeting had been called for the purpose of taking proper steps for the holding of a County Convention to appoint delegates to meet those of the other counties of this Congressional District in Convention to nominate a candidate for our next ensuing Congress.

On motion of J. W. Ellis, Esq., Messrs. J. B. Stanly and N. L. Williamson were requested to act as secretaries to this meeting.

Pursuant to motion of J. C. Powell, the chairman, then appointed the following gentlemen a committee to draft resolutions for the action of this meeting: viz: J. C. Powell, J. W. Rouse, W. K. Gore, and J. W. Ellis, who, after a short absence, reported through their chairman the submitted resolutions:—viz:

1st. Resolved, That we are in favor of holding a District Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent us in the next Congress of the United States.

2d. Resolved, That we will hold a County Convention on Saturday, the 23d inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to meet those from the other counties in this Congressional District.

3d. Resolved, That we invite the Democracy of each Captain's district in this county fully to represent themselves in our County Convention, to be held on Saturday, the 23d inst., as above named, at Whiteville, to take such steps in the premises as may be necessary.

4th. Resolved, That notices of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to each election precinct in this county.

5th. Resolved, That these proceedings be forwarded to the Wilmington Journal for publication, and that other Democratic papers in this District be requested to copy the same.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the chairman and secretaries, and thereupon the meeting adjourned.

MARMADUKE POWELL, Ch'n.
J. B. STANLY, Sec'y.
N. L. WILLIAMSON, Sec'y.

From the Register.

Fourth Annual Meeting of the State Educational Association.
The undersigned, according to the authority vested in them by the Constitution of the "State Educational Association of North Carolina," have fixed upon the time and place of the meeting.

The Association will convene in Newbern at 8 o'clock on the evening of Tuesday the 14th day of June; and the members and all others who take an interest in the cause of education are requested to attend.

The meeting will be opened with an address from the President, and there will be other prepared essays and speeches of which a statement will be published in a few days.

All the railroads in the State will carry delegates for half fare, and it is in contemplation to carry the members and visitors at the close of the meeting on an excursion to the ocean at Beaufort.

C. H. WILLY, Ex. Com.
C. C. COLE, Ex. Com.
J. D. CAMPBELL, Ex. Com.

MR. EVERETT'S ORATION.—On Thursday night Mr. Everett delivered his great oration on the life and character of Washington, in the Commons Hall, to the largest and at the same time most intelligent audience we have ever seen assembled here within doors. The galleries and every part of the hall were crowded, and many stood patiently and heard the orator for the space of two hours.

We will not presume to attempt a sketch of this splendid speech. It was great both in itself and in the manner in which it was delivered. There was much, very much both in the speech and in the manner to take and hold captive the imagination, the reason, the understanding; quite as much in the manner, which seemed to us to be perfect, as in anything else. And when we speak of manner we mean appearance, gesticulation, voice, emphasis, expression, the speaking arm and hand, as well as tongue—that *action*, in a word, which constitutes the orator.

Mr. Everett was introduced to the audience in handsome and appropriate terms by Mr. Badger, and was greeted on entering the hall, on rising to speak, with speaking, and when he had concluded, with the most enthusiastic applause.

The trains on Thursday brought large numbers from various parts of the State to hear him. We are sure they do not regret their trip to Raleigh.

Mr. Everett left Raleigh this (Friday) morning for Chapel Hill, where he will deliver his oration to-night.

Raleigh Standard.

The Echo Previews.
CHARLOTTE, S. C., April 15.—The trial of the crew of the slave schooner, which was commenced on Tuesday, was concluded to-day in the United States circuit court.—Judge Wayne presiding. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Three Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE
STEAMSHIP EUROPA.

New York, April 18th, 1859.—A. M.

The steamship Europa from Liverpool, arrived here this morning. The Derby administration has been defeated by a large majority on Lord John Russell's resolutions offered as an opposition substitute for the ministerial Reform Bill. It is generally anticipated that the Cabinet will resign.

The place of meeting of the contemplated peace Congress is still unsettled.

The military preparations still continue. The Paris bureau was firm.

The second Irish session trial at Tralee had resulted in the conviction of the prisoner, who was sentenced to ten years penal servitude.

The jury in the Belfast case were locked up, unable to agree.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 2d, 1859.

Cotton.—Sales for the week reached 64,000 bales, closed with an improved demand and active market at fully previous rates. Liverpool circulars are conflicting in their statements. Some say partially advanced 1-16 a 3/8d. Stock at Liverpool, 327,000 bales, of which 292,000 bales are American.

Fair Orleans.....8 1/2d.
Middling Orleans.....7 3/4d.
Fair Uplands.....7 3/4d.
Middling Uplands.....7 3/4d.
Flour is dull, Southern 10s. a 12s. 3d. Wheat dull; white 10s. a 10s. 6d. Corn dull. Sugar steady, yellow is wanted by grocers; the market is firm.

Rosin is steady at 4s 6d a 4s 8d.

Spirits Turpentine firm at 41s a 41s 6d.

The Cuban Rumors.

New York, April 15th, 1859.

The New York Herald of this morning gives an account of the departure of a schooner for Cuba, with Don Jose, alias Hernandez, and others, with the avowed purpose of creating a revolution.

Treaty with Paraguay.

CHARLOTTE, April 16, 1859.

The Grand Jury in the United States District Court has found true bills against Charles Lamar, R. F. Aiken and other, holding Africans said to have been brought into the country in violation of law.

Treaty with Nicaragua.

The Cass-Frissari treaty, as ratified by Nicaragua, has reached Washington.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Postoffice Department is having printed blank forms, to be severally filled up with the amounts of its indebtedness to the mail contractors. They are in the nature of certificates, and intended to serve as a basis for loans until Congress shall relieve the present pecuniary embarrassment of the department.

A Novelty in Fish Culture.

The art of supplying the world with food is as yet in its infancy; and we presume that the raising of fish by artificial means will be found to be a principal branch of the art. Every year sees new discoveries in pisciculture; some of them being truly of a very extraordinary nature. A Dr. Couquet, of the Paris "Society of Acclimation," has recently shown a very singular and important fact, that salmon may be raised in fresh water ponds, having no connection with the sea. The following translation from M. Couquet's report, from the New York Evening Post, will be read with interest:

"The experiment was made, at St. Ouen, near St. Omer, where various ponds have been successively carried on piscicultural operations on a very extensive scale. The pond chosen for the experiment in question is of small extent, and is supplied by a small stream of fresh water, sufficient to form a cascade. Three years ago the pond was entirely emptied and cleaned out. In April and May, 1855, several thousand salmon, only two months old, were placed in the pond with trout, and, notwithstanding the unsuitable nature of the water, the salmon have prospered so well that a few weeks ago, in the presence of the Emperor, who takes great interest in the artificial production of fish, no less than 200 kilograms weight of salmon was caught by one haul of a net. This result is very surprising, but M. Couquet states that he was far more astonished to find that the female salmon were full of eggs. He adds that he saw several eggs so highly developed, that when new they were being emitted. These results, which bear the stamp of high authenticity, prove that salmon may be produced and reared in fresh water ponds, under similar circumstances to those by which trout are now so successfully multiplied in various waters around Paris."

We are not informed whether there are persons who will supply fish or eggs to those desirous of stocking ponds; but we suggest to them, that they should make that they advertise, make themselves known, and make the business truly profitable. There are millions of ponds and lakes in this country which would probably be as well adapted to salmon raising as the one experimented on by M. Couquet. Nature adapts herself to circumstances, and it is not unlikely that salmon would multiply in some of our ponds, if conveyed in lakes.

We are, in fact, far from knowing and seeing fish can or cannot be raised in our ponds and rivers. There are hundreds of ponds, known in Europe and Asia, yet entirely unknown in this country, which might be made the subjects for experiment. It is true that much has been done by scientific and enterprising men in this very interesting business, but not one hundredth part of what should be done. When new things have been proved to be a true thing (as pisciculture has) it is quite time that we began to realize some of the good results in our markets and on our tables. Perhaps the establishment of a society for the purpose of stimulating so reasonable and profitable enterprises would not be bad, as time goes!

GAMING DURING THE LAST CENTURY.—Walpole, in his Memoirs, describing the moral condition of society at that time, says:

"As the gaming and extravagance of the young men of quality was now arrived at a pitch never heard of, it was to be seen that to give some way to their passions, they had a club at one Almack's, in Pall Mall, where they played only for rouleaux of 250 each rouleau; and generally there was £10,000 in specie on the table. Lord Holland had paid above £20,000 for his two sons. Nor were the manners of the gamblers, or even their dresses for play, undervalued notice. They began by pulling off their embroidered clothes, and put on their great coats, or turned their coats inside out, and so forth. They put on pieces of leather (such as worn by footmen when they clean the knives) to save their lace ruffles; and to guard the eyes from the light, and to prevent troubling their hair, wore high-crowned straw hats with broad brims, and adorned with flowers and ribbons; and to conceal their emotions when they played at quinqué. Each gambler had a waiter, and a boy with a large ring, to hold their tea, or a wooden bowl with an edge of ormolu to hold their rouleaux. They borrowed great sums of Jews at exorbitant premiums. Charles Fox called his outer room where the Jews waited till he arose the Jerusalem Chamber. His brother Stephen was enormously fat; George Selwyn said 'he was right to be so fat, for he was a Shylock, he could give them pounds of flesh.' In three nights the two brothers, the eldest not 25, lost £32,000."

FRENCH'S HOTEL.

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

CITY OF NEW YORK.

SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY.

City Hall Square, corner Frankfort Street. (Opposite City Hall).

Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Room attached to the Hotel.

N. B.—Beware of Runners and Hackmen who say we are full.

W. B. FRENCH, Proprietor.

March 18, 1859.

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against hunting, or in any other manner trespassing upon the lands belonging to the late John Hamilton, as the full extent of the law will be enforced against the doers thereof, by Mrs. Palmer.

MILES COSTIN, Guardian.

March 10, 1859.

Good.—The weather may be so considered.

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